Thio Statesman.

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> TERMS. (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Latest Reliable Details from Dalton. A Night Battle on the 26th.

The Nashville Union of the 28th contained the following late and interesting intelligence from Dalton, Ga. It is more full and complete than anything from that quarter hitherto published, and embodies new particulars. The Union says:

Our force moved out, on the morning of the 25th, and soon perceived the enemy posted on the various hills in the vicinity of Dalton, with batteries of from two to four guns, determined to dispute every inch of our progress. Baird's division occupied the right, Johnston the center, and Cruft the left; but at no time were all en-gaged. The battle was a skirmish between out-posts and detached brigades, and in every instance our forces were entirely suc-cessful. Col. Grose's brigade, of Cruft's division, carried one hill in the most gallant and spirited manner, and Gen. Turchin's a second, with equal determination and dis-

The obstacles to our advance being thus cleared away, Johnston's and Cruft's divisions moved forward, passing Buzzard's Roost, driving the enemy before them in great numbers, but not without constant skirmishing, in which our forces picked up a great number of fugiliyes, and those who were anxious to get within our lines—the whole amounting to nearly 400. When darkness set in, the armies bivouncked for the night, our forces being less than two miles from Dalton, and the enemy but a few hundred yards to our front.

Gen. Thomas was present, and superin-tended matters in person; and after discovering the enemy's position, became convinced that it was too strong to be carried by assault, and he therefore made preparations for a strategic movement the nature of which, however, we deem it imprudent to mention; and therefore Cruft's division was ordered

Our informant describes the scene as one of the grandest he ever witnessed; the continued rattling of musketry, from ten thousand infantry, and the bright blaze of the powder, which, at first in flashes, finally settled as if a steady flame, until the heavens were illuminated, rendered the affair altogether beyond the powers of description.

Secure a new base from which to commence operations in the spring.

It would be extremely hazardous for Sherman to leave the Mississippi river many miles in his rear; and it would be still more hazardous to attempt his reinforcement from North Alabama, as any column moving from there would leave Gen. Johnston on its flank and rear.

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tion.

Morgan's brigade, which had been acting as a support, came into the action and prevented the rebels from breaking our lines. After having retired from our imme front, an attack in great force, at about daylight in the morning, was made on our cavalry under command of Colonels Harrison and Boone, and which held our extreme right. A brief skirmish ensued, in which our forces lost some half a dozen men, in killed and wounded, and one prisoner; they then retired, but were soon after ordered to take up a position near the same place, which they did without loss; and which they now hold.

Our loss in these skirmishes amounted to

forty-two killed, and about two hundred wounded. Among the former, was Colonel Mahilotzy, of the 24th Illinois regiment of

Nothing can surpass the gallantry dis-played by our troops in this battle. They have added to their hard earned laurels, and given the world a new cause for admiring their heroism, patriotism and valor. During the night, trains were heard coming in from the South continually, and from prisoners it is learned that Johnston was calling in his scattered forces; but that all would not amount to more than fifteen

by telegraph, to Tunnel Hill; but held a strong position beyond Buzzard Roost, from which they cannot be driven; and from which an advance will doubtless be made within a day or two. Everything wears the most cheering aspect in the front.

News from Rebel Sources. Extracts from Richmond Paper up to Monday.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] Washington, March 2. * I received to-day files of the Richmond papers up to last Monday, the 29th ult., from which I quote as follows:

Patron, Ga., Feb. 26.—Yesterday Stewart's and Davidson's divisions did the principal part of the fighting. Breckintidge's old division was partly engaged. The enemy was repulsed everywhere, and fell back on our right.

There was some skirmishing along the center to-day. Two Yankee cavalry regiments, supported by an infantry division, in attempting to flank our left, occupied a gap three miles from Dalton on the new Lafayette road last night. Smith's Texas brigade drove them out this morning.

By the hospital record, our loss is wounded is 151, including Col. Curtis, of the 41st Georgia, and three Lieutenants, a Licutenant-Colonel, one Sergeant and eight privates wounded. The Yankee loss is not known, but was much greater than ours.

Our army is easer for a general engagement, and apprehensive that the enemy will retreat to-night:

e enemy were comple

and will probably not make a stand this side of Chicamauga. One division of Hind-man's corps has reached this place. Our winter cabins at Tunnel Hill were not de-

winter cabins at Tunnel Hill were not destroyed. Several unburied Yankees have been left on the field. Our cavalry and skirmishers are advancing, but all signs of a general engagement have disappeared.

Demopolis, Alabama, Feb. 26.—The latest intelligence from Mississippi says Gen. Forrest's force, during the recent engagement near Okalona, did not exceed 2,000, whilst the enemy were estimated at 10,000. Late in the evening of the 22d, the latter formed three separate lines, and made a dea-Late in the evening of the 22d, the latter formed three separate lines, and made a desperate stand. They made three charges, in each of which they recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were captured. Next morning the road was lined with sutlers' stores and dead horses and Yankes. General Forcest's command was too kees. General Forrest's command was too tired to continue the pursuit. General Johnson, with six or seven hundred State troops arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our

Important from the South,

SHARP FIGHTING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Rebel Opinions of General Grant's Movements.

THE UNION MOVEMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI. [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22.] Official dispatches received yesterday com General Polk state that the enemy had made no advance from Meridian, and was supposed to be awaiting cavalry rein-

It is conjectured that reinforcements to Sherman's column are on the way from

Corinth.

General Beauregard telegraphed yesterday that the enemy was making a demonstration in heavy force against General Finnegan, at Lake City, Florida. It is probable that the Yankees are attempting to get quasi possession of the State for political purposes and the prestige of the next election.

There appears yet to be considerable doubt of the intentions of the movement of the enemy in Mississippi, and it is variously interpreted as a strategic policy or a coup de guerre. There are no certain signs as yet that Mobile is the object of this movement. On the contrary, there are now some strong

reasons to believe to the contrary.

If Grant expects to defeat Johnston, then such an event would leave Georgia and Alabama open to him, and the consequence would be that Mobile would fall without a the enemy would naturally await the so-lution of that crisis rather than incur a

however, we deem it may be added and therefore Cruft's division was ordered to take up a new position, thereby leaving the brigades of King and Hambright, of Johnson's division, which were in the advance, with no other support than Morgan's brigade of Jeff. Davis' command.

Mistaking this for a retreat, the rebels, at about 2 o'clock A. M., of the the 26th, advanced their mes, and before they were discovered were within twelve feet of our pickets, who were but a short distance in the navigation of the Mississippi from integrating the protect the navigation of the Mississippi from integrating the protect the same time protect the navigation of the Mississippi from inlines were discovered, the enemy opened a terruption of our troops on this side of the volley of musketry, which was returned in gallant style, for an hour and a half, and unsecure a new base from which to commence

in the Southwest are evidently on a large scale, and are not likely to progress to their termination without an important battle.

The War News. (From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.)

GEORGIA. An official dispatch was received by the President from Gen. Johnston yesterday, stating that the enemy was skirmishing all along his lines northeast from Dalton. It is not doubted that the enemy is making a general advance in Georgia.

CHARLESTON. General Beauregard telegraphs that all is quiet in his department.

FLORIDA. There are no details of the victory of Gen. Finnegan. Our recent success in Flor-Gen. Finnegan. Our recent success in Florida has so far resolved in our favor what was a most important crisis in that part of the Confederacy. The enemy had made a sudden landing at Jacksonville, he had penetrated into the interior, and he had succeeded, without opposition, in advancing to within a few miles of Lake City. His progress was checked in the late battle. At last accounts he was retiring towards Baldwin. General Finnegan appears to be resolved to General Finnegan appears to be resolved to drive the enemy back to his ships. He has published an appeal to the people of Flori-da to combine themselves into efficient milltary organizations of mounted troops, if they have horses, and of infantry, if they have not, and report to him for temporary military service with such arms and equip-ments as they have.

Now that Sherman's force is dispersed or withdrawn, there appears to be but little anxiety as to anything Farragut may accomplish with his fleet off Mobile. He would find it very difficult to get his vessels through the shallow waters of the passes and the fords. The Mobile Register remarks: "Hartford frigates and his Monitors can have no place in the picture, and we have nets enough set for his smaller crafts. He must come here, then, with a large army; and he must come to encounter the best Confederate troops, behind the best and strongest works that have been erected in the South."

General Bragg's New Position.

General Orders—No. 23.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24, 1864. General Braxton Bragg is assigned to duty at the seat of Government, and, under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

By order.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

The Presidency-Gen. McClellan

The Chicago Times says: There appears to be but one opinion among Democrats now as to who will be their nominee for President. Nine out of ten will at once tell you, if asked, that the right man is George B. McClellan. He is regarded as a pure pairiot and an able man like report has proved him to be not only a warrior, but a state-sman. His bearing, up.

Strange Story of Adventure.

[From the Rochester Union.] The young female noticed vesterday as having sought to be received into the 3d cavalry, turns out to be Lizzie Compton, the young soldier girl whose career has been noticed by the Western and Southern pa-pers. She is certainly a remarkable speci-men of the race to which she belongs. Her

This girl was taken to the Police station yesterday by Chief Mudgett, who was directed by the magestrate to bring her in—It was supposed that she was an adventurer like many who have appeared in a similar disguise, and was therefore regarded as a disorderly person. The chief found her in Worden's saloon talking with a young man, and told her that she was wanted by the and told her that she was wanted by the Police magistrate. She replied that she would go to him, but begged that she might be permitted to go out of the saloon unat-tended that she might not appear to be un-der arrest. Her wish was complied with and Lizzie, in a few minutes, stood before the magistrate—a fine specimen of a young soldier—ready to give an account of herself. That account was interesting. Half a dozen gentlemen, including some physicians, who were invited in, listened to her statements,

were invited in, listened to her statements, and she was interrogated closely as to her history, answering promptly all questions put in a conversation of two hours. The unanimous conclusion of all was that the girl had not lost her self-respect in the trying ordeal through which she had passed. She stated that she was about sixteen years of age, assuming that she had been correctly informed as to the date of her birth. Her parents died in her infancy, near Nashville, Tenn., and she was left, as too many children are, to the tender mercies of unfeeling wretches. She was put cies of unfeeling wretches. She was put into the field to work at an early age and was never taught any duties of the household. When a child she wore a frock—a sort of female dress, but really never was fully clad in the apparel of her sex. At the age of 13 when the rebellion compressed. age of 13, when the rebellion commenced, she put on the clothes of a boy and worked about the steamboats on the western rivers. At length she sought a place in the army as a bugler, on which instrument she soon excelled. While many in her path joined the rebels she turned to the Union army and cast her lot there and now hetese subcle and cast her lot there, and now hates a rebel with an intensity rarely equalled. Dislike of woman-kind is one of her peculiarities, but detestation of rebel women is her spe-

Lizzie has been eighteen months in the service and in seven or eight regiments.— She got into the ranks by fraud—taking the place of some person who had passed mus-ter—and was discharged as soon as her sex peseta. Her first engagement was at Mill springs, and she relates minutely the details of the fall of Zollicoffer. She was captured with her company and paroled by the guerrilla Margan near Gallatin, Tennessee. She fought at Fort Donaldson, Shiloh and several other places in the west. Finally, several other places in the west. Finally, she went to the Army of the Potomac, and got into the 70th New York. At the battle of Fredericksburg, early in July, she was wounded by a piece of shell in the side, and the surgeon discovered and disclosed her sex, which led to her dismissal after recovering in the hospital. Her secret was twice betrayed by surgeons. While in a western regiment she undertook to ride a horse which none of her companions dare mount, and, being without a saddle, she was thrown and injured, which led to betrayal.

This girl, familiar with the use of a musket, understands the manual perfectly, has performed picket and other duties of camp and field, and delights in the service. She recites camp incidents and scenes with the ardor of a youth of twelve, and longs to be with her old companions in arms. When with her old companions in arms. When asked if she had no fears, she replied that she was some "skeered" in the first battle, but never since, and she added that as she

she was some "skeered" in the first battle, but never since, and she added that as she had done nothing to lead her to believe that she would go to a bad place in the next world, she was not afraid to die.

This girl has no education—can do no more than recite the letters of the alphabet. Nor has she had religious instruction, except what she has accidently received. Yet her notions of morality are such as do her credit. She refers to the degraded females who follow the camp and who mingle with the soldiers with language of loathing and contempt. Indeed she appears to think that if she consents to assume the habiliments of her sex and become a woman that she is liable to become like one of these. She wants to be a companion of the soldiers, enjoy their pastimes, fight the rebels, jawhawk among the rebel women—as a soldier, not as a woman. She has not become a boy for love of adventure—to create a sensation—or to chase a lover—nothing of the sort. She has the instincts of a boy—loves boyish pursuits and is bound to be a man. She declares that she may yet be a gentleman, but that she can never be a lady. She solemnly affirms that she is innocent of crime and her affirmation will be taken by any one who hears her narative.

"Littlefield was a rather good-loeking young man, about twenty-seven years of age. He was a native of New Hampshire, where his father still lives. His intellect was uncultivated, and his passions strong. He was a milwright, and worked in Hon. D. Morrison's mill.

"Mrs. Cutter is a pleasant, quiet, clever gentleman of about thirty. He is one of these his his intellect was uncultivated, and his passions strong. He was a milwright, and worked in Hon. D. Morrison's mill.

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"Mrs. Cutter is a pleasant, quiet, clever gentleman of about thirty. He is one of these his hose his domestic troubles seem to have utterly broken up his mill.

A member of

solemnly affirms that she is innocent of crime and her affirmation will be taken by any one who hears her narative.

Lizzle is five feet one inch in height, and weighs 155 pounds, and is of course of rather stout build. She has light hair, fair complexion, and, in her half military suit, with high boots, and pants tucked in the tops, she has the appearance of a rosy soldier boy of fifteen years. She carries with her a paper from the Chief of Police of Louisville, Mr. Priest, stating who she is, and commending her to the faver of the railroad superintendents. She came to this city a few days since, and went to New York to see Barnum, who had written to her. He was not then in the city, and, after spending a day or two there, she became disgusted and started westward. She arrived here without money, and sought to enlist to provide for herself. She was not discouraged at her failure. She declared that she would work at any business a boy could do, and would earn her living if permitted to do so. She was told that the statute forbade a woman wearing a man's clothing, and that she must abandon the practice.—She would not promise to make any change—indeed she insisted that she would prefer any punishment—even death—rather than be compelled to act the part of a woman.

Bail was given for the good behavior of the soldier girl, and she took the ears to go where we know not. She will no doubt appear soon in some other locality.

I.IZZIE COMPTON. THE SOL- will it interfere to save slavery from the consequences to which its own friends have exposed it."

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR. Correspondence Between Lincoln and Chase.

An interesting correspondence has taken young soldier girl whose career has been noticed by the Western and Southern papers. She is certainly a remarkable specimen of the race to which she belongs. Her character is a strange one, and worthy of the attention of those philosophers who study and affect to understand the peculiarities of mankind. At the age of sixteen years she stands unsexed so far as a rosolute will can go, resolved to be a man, despising woman, engaging in the pursuits and pastimes of boylsh youth, and eschewing its vices.

An interesting correspondence has taken place between Secretary Chase and President Lincoln on the subject of the Pomeroy circular. Some days since Chase sent a note to the President saying he had not seen the Pomeroy circular until published, and that he disapproved of it; but, nevertheless, at the solicitation of friends, he stood in the attitude of a caudidate for the Presidency, and he submitted to Mr. Lincoln the question, whether such an attitude was incompatible with his relations as a member of the Cabinet.

The President replied that he had not

The President replied that he had not seen Mr. Pomeroy's circular at all, and as to whether Mr. Chase's candidacy was incompatible with his position as a member of the Cabinet, that was a question for him

Secretary Stanton Advises a Con-tinuance of Bountles to April I.

Secretary Stanton, in reply to a letter re-questing his views regarding Joint Resolu-ion No. 41, of the House of Representatives, to continue the payment of bounties, &c., says, First, That in my opinion the requisite troops can be raised more expeditionally by continuing the payment of bounties to the 1st of April, than by other means. Second, That at present great exertions are being made in the several States to raise their quotas by volunteers to avoid a draft,

the people preferring that method of furnishing troops.

Third, That Gen. Burnside, Gen. Hancock, and State Legislatures and Executives are earnestly requesting a continuance of boun-ties until the first of April.

Fourth, That in my opinion, the joint resolution of the House is wise and judicious, and that its speedy passage by the Senate would greatly promote the public welfare, and strengthen the military force more quickly and efficiently than can be accomplished in any other mode.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Well-Known Planter Called Out of his Dwelling at Night and Shot Through the Heart.

(From the Memphis Argus, Feb. 26th.) Late Wednesday night, Mr. Bedford Brown, (son of the late Judge Brown of this city, and well known in West Tennessee) who resides on his plantation eighteen miles above Memphis, on the Tennessee side, was aroused from his sleep by continued knocking on the front door of his resi-dence. He arose, went to the door, opened it and asked who was there. A man named Allen (our informant states) was standing immediately in front of the house, and Mr. Brown had no sooner appeared in the doorway than the former, advancing a step o two and drawing a revolver, demanded his money. The demand was refused, and Alwas discovered. Among the regiments in len at once fired at Brown, the shot taking which she served were the 79th New York, effect, the ball piercing his heart. He fell 8th, 17th and 28th Michigan, and 2d Minder dead at his murderer's feet. Allen did not remain to search for money, but immediately fled, and up to yesterday noon had not been apprehended. A metalic case was sent up from the city for Mr. Brown's remain yesterday, and they will, doubtless, be brought to the city for interment.

Resident of Minnenpolis Shoots the Seducer of his Wife.

The St. Paul Press of Feb. 25th, says: "At an early hour yesterday morning, Summer C. Cutter, a well known citizen of Minneapolis, shot and killed on the public street one George W. P. Littlefield, a young mechanic whom he charges with seducing

The circumstances were conclusive that The circumstances were conclusive that carnal crime was in progress between the two, and, before the shooting occurred, Littlefield and Mrs. C. stopped over night together, at a hotel in St. Paul. Soon after, Cutter killed him. The wife had three beautiful young children, but she has been sent to her parents, without the children. Cutter was arrested, but will undoubtedly be acquitted by any jury. The Press says of the parties:

"Littlefield was a rather good-looking young man, about twenty-seven years of age. He was a native of New Hampshire,

pursuits and is bound to be a man. She declares that she may yet be a gentleman, but that she can never be a lady. She solemnly affirms that she is innocent of crime and her affirmation will be taken by any one who hears her narative.

Lizzle is five feet one inch in height, and weighs 155 pounds, and is of course of rather stout build. She has light hair, fair complexion, and, in her half military suit, with high boots, and pants tucked in the tops, she has the appearance of a rosy soldier boy of fifteen years. She carries with her a paper from the Chief of Police of Louisville, Mr. Priest, stating who she is, and commending her to the faver of the railroad superintendents. She came to this city a small house between Market and Jefferson and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Being in moderate circumstances she took a boarder by the name of Jerry Hollahan, a citizen of this place. This man professed to take the greatest interest in the welfare of Mrs. Downey. On Christmas morning last, Hollahan began to take improper liberties with her. She states that she remonstrated with him and told him that she was unprotected. But all this availed nothing, and after a desperate struggle, in which her dress was nearly torn off her, the villian succeeded in throwing her upon the bed and effecting his vile purpose.

On Tuesday a week ago the husband re-turned to his home and, after listening to the sad story as related by his wife, sought the dastroyay of his harvings. He enoughthe destroyer of his happiness. He encountered him upon the street and shot at him twice, but without effect. Downey was arrested and indicted for shooting at Hollahan. On yesterday Mrs. Downey appeared before the Police Court and sued out a war-rant, at which time she related the above

Mississippi Guerrillas.

From the London *Times* Richmond correspondence of December 14, we clip the

If prudence permitted, I might tell of guerrilla organizations on both banks of the Mississippi, from which no craft upon the stream fails to receive passing salutations, and of incendiary stratagems which have already wrought have whenever they have been essayed, and which will infallibly be fatal to the twenty additional steamers which the Federals have recently and recklessly purchased at Cincinnati.

A GARDNER TO ATTEND A FAMILY
A GARDNER TO ATTEND A FAMILY
To the Lungite Assium. If he has a small family a
louis furnities.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 93d, 1864. ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6th, 1864.

To the Democracy of Ohio: You are hereby notified that the Demo-cratic State Central Committee has designacratic State Central Committee has designated Wednesday, the Twenty-Third Day of March, 1864, as the time for holding the next Democratic State Convention, in the City of Columbus, for the purpose of electing four Delegates, for the State at large, to the Democratic National Convention, which will be held in the City of Chicago, beginning on the Fourth Day of Lynn beginning on the Fourth Day of July Next; and of nominating a candidate for each of the following offices, viz.:

Secretary of State; Two Judges of the Supreme Court; Attorney General; Comptroller of the Treasury; School Commissioner; Member of the Board of Public Works.

The Democratic voters of the several counties within this State, are respectfully requested to proceed to appoint delegates to represent them in said Convention, on the foll wing basis: One delegate for each county and an additional delegate for every five hundred votes cast for Hon. CLEMENT .. VALLANDIGHAM, for Governor, at the last October election, and for every fraction of two hundred and fifty votes and over, one

additional delegate.

The number of delegates to which each county is entitled, we have indicated in the

	No.of	THE PARTY OF
	Dela.	
Adams 1798	5	Licking 3833
Allen 2017	- 5	Logan 1464
Ashland 2230	. 5	Lorain 1379
Ashtabula 886	3	Lucas 1736
Athens 1024	3	Madison 1018
Augiaige 9915	5	Mahoning 2602
Belmont 3257	8	Marion 1655
Brown 2744	6	Medina 1512
Butler 4063	9	Meigs 1342
Carroll 1200	3	Mercer, 1893
Champaign 1590	4	Minmi 2121
Clarke 1559	4	Monroe 3000
Clermont 3047	7	Montgomery 5045
Clinton 1176	3	Morgan 1698
Columbiana 2382	-64	Morrow 1676
Coshocton 2470	6	Muskingum 3564
Crawford 2848	7	Noble 1696
Cuyahoga 4270	10	Ottawa 800
Darke 2765	7	Paulding 264
Defiance 1475	4	Perry 1915
Delaware 1857	5	Pickaway 2300
Erie 1403	4	Pike 1370
Fairfield 3478	8	Portage 1728
Fayette 1092	3	Preble 1601
Franklin 5270	19	Putnam 1597
Fulton 827	3	Richland 3192
Gallia 875	3	Ross 2945
Geauga 351	2	Sandusky 2213
Greene 1469	4	Seioto 1794
Guernsey 1952	99	Seneca 3259
Hamilton14083		Shelby 1904
Hancock 2277 Hardin 1372	6	Stark 4004
		Summit 1521
Harrison 1438	3	Trumbull 1688
Henry 1031 Highland 2454	6	Tuscarawas 2919
Hocking 1680	4	Union 1189 Vanwert 1071
Hocking 1680 Holmes 2573	6	
Huron 1775	5	Vinton 1345 Warren 1310
Jackson 1996	4	Washington 2819
Jackson 1286 Jefferson 1447	- 2	Wayne 3163
Knox 2552	- 6	Williams 1340
Lake 363	- 3	Wood 1182
Action Contractors and a second	- 49	The Market of the same and a same

Lawrence..... 816 3 Wyandot 1679

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Ch'n; SAMUEL MEDARY, GEO. L. CONVERSE,

A. G. THURMAN, Democratic State Central Committee.

Franklin County Democratic Convention.

The Democracy of Franklin county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections on Saturday, the 19th day of March next, and proceed to elect by bal-lot the number of delegates assigned to each Township and Ward, to meet in County Convention at the City Hall, in Columbus on Monday, the 21st of March, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the City of Columbus, on the 23d day of March next.

The following is the number of Delegates apportioned to each Township and Ward according to the Democratic vote for Governor at the last election, being one Delegate for each Township and Ward for every 50 votes, and one Delegate for every fraction over 25 votes cast at said election.

П		
ı	Tally The	No. of Delegate
ı	1st Ward	
8	3d **	
ı	3d :	
ű	4th	
H		
ı	6th "	9
1	7th "	
d	8th "	
1	9th "	
1	Montgomery'	Township4
ı	Truro	*4
8	Prairie .	
1	Clinton	*
d	Pleasant	**
g	Brown	
ı	Perry	*
ä	Plain	
9	Hamilton	
ü	Mifflin	
ì	Washington	& community of
1	Madison	
ì	Rlendon	
H	Norwich	
a	Jefferson	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	Jackson	
۱	Sharon	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
u	Franklin	***************************************

The polls will be open from 2 to 5 o'clock

P. M., in the country, and from 7½ to 9
P. M., in the city.
Two judges and one clerk will constitute a board who will receive the ballots and make out certificates of election for the

make out certificates of election for the delegates elected, to be presented to the County Convention.

Your committee earnestly hope that there may be a full attendance at the primary election and that good and true men may be selected. The times require the active exertion of all lovers of the Constitution and our Democratic Republican Institutions. Unwarranted arrests, Fanaticism, Bigotray, Intolerance and Pressecution are now carried out in their most cution are now carried out in their most dangerous forms, and it is only left to the strong arm of the Democracy to correct those abuses by a vigorous application of the principles of the time-honored Demo-

eratic party.

By order of Democratic County Central

FURNITURE MANUPACTORY

ACOB FISHER, HAVING PURCEAS ED the entire stock and business of Means shoodinger & Brown in the Furniture Manufactory No. 162 South High Street.

will continue the business at the

SAME STAND AS HERETOFORE. d solicits the custom of the old patrons of the es

Punctually attended to. and Furniture manufactured or received grouptle scording to order. J. Fishing is also engaged in the husiness of an UNDERTAKER.

which he will give special and prompt attentio

ESTABLISHED 1760. Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 CHAMBERS STREET. (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York),

ould call the attention of dealers to the articles manufacture, viz: BROWN SNUFF. Demigros, Pure Virginia, Nachitoche YELLOW SNUFF.

Honey Dew Scotch, h. Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, fresh Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot. ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE-CUT CHOWING AND SMOKING TORACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO. SMOKING. FINE-CUT CHEWING, SMOKING P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,
L. Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,
lo, 2, Sweet-Scented Oronoco, Canastar,
Nos. 1&2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish
Mixed Granulated.

N. B .- A circular of prices will be sent on app augl4'63-dly

WATER PROOF CIRCLES, MaDE in the most stylish manner, for sale by BAIN & SON, Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street.

GENTS' PAPER COLLARS OF the best and strongest makes. Also, Gents and Boys' Linen Collars in all the fashionable shapes. Paper Wrist Bands, Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, Gents' Nock Ties of all kinds.

BAIN & SON,

Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street.

IMPERIAL SHIRTS.

THE pattern of these shirts is new, the Bodies, Yokes, Sleeves and Bosom are formed to fit the person with ease and comfort, and each Shirt is guaranteed well made. Boys Shirts and Shirt Colars, Gent.'s Cotton Finnel Drawers, Under Garments in scarlet, white and mixed Mering of the very best quality. BAIN & SON, Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street.

LABIES' and GENTS' English and ity; also Children's Hoisery in great variety. French Wover Cornets. Nos. 23 to 29 South High street

A LEXANDRE'S Plain and Embroid-ered Kid Gloves. Also Undressed Kid Gloves with Embroidered Backs, Misses Kid Gloves. BAIN & SON, Nos. 23 to 29 South High street. PLAIN Blue and Brown Foulard Silks. Also elegant Plain and Fancy Silks for Street and Evening Dresses. Extra heavy Black Corded Silks for Basques and Dresses. Seeded Silks. BAIN & SON, Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

TABLE LINENS, consisting of Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins and D'Oylies in great variety and at reasonable prices. Also, Wine Damasks and Fruit D'Oylies, Turkish Bath Towels, Lace Curtains, etc.

Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

ELEGANT LACE GOODS. THREAD and French Lace Barbes, Black and White Barbe Lace for Sashes and

Point Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Valenciennes Laces, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Thread and French Lace Veils.
Real Thread Guipure and Blond Lace Edgings.
Black Yak Lace Inserting for Dress Trimmings.
Lace Collars and Sleeves in Sets—richly trimmed.
White Blond Laces for Veils and Dresses.
Ruches for Trimmings, Beading and Footings.
Point Applique Laces in all widths.

RAIN & SON,
jan1964

Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

A Card. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFUL-LY informs, herewith, the public in general, that he will close, from and after the first day of next month, the

Columbus City Drug Store, kept since the last eight years past under the firm of A. J. SUHUELLER & SON, and that he will remove the said Drug Store to the Eagle Drug Store, on the Southeast corner of High and Bich streets, which he purchased from the estate of his deceased brother, Ernst Schueller, and will continue for the future in his own name. Being very thankful for past favors, he takes the liberty to remark that he is an examined Apothecary, and having a large well selected stock of goods on hand, he hopes to receive at the new stand of the business a share of the public patronage for the future, and wishes to see at the new place, as well his old friends and customers as also many new ones; and especially would say that all prescriptions will be carefully compounded at any time during the day and night.

Columbus, Ohio, January 29th, 1864.

AUGUST J. SCHUELLER, jan30-d3m

Druggist.

FRENCH'S HOTEL

On the European Plan,

City of New York.

Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort Street,

(OPPOBITE CITY HALL.)

Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor Feb. 27'63-dty

PROPRIETORS OF THE COLUMBUS POWDER MAGAZINE. A GENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE MEDHERY WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, Agents for the sale of Gardner, Phippe & Co.'s Su-gar Cured Hams.

Dealers in CHOICE FAMILY GROCERTES Of every Description, Imported and Demestic. Fine Wines, Cordials, Liquors, Segars, Olive Oth Sardines, etc. All goods delivered free

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Winter Arrangement.

CENTRAL OHIO STEUBENVILLE RAILROADS

OFFER THE Shortest, Quickest and Most Re-

Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Direct connections are made at Bellaire with the BALTEMONE & ONIO BAILHOAD, And at Pittsburgh with the PENNSYLVANIA CENTERAL B. B.

Trains leave Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus, via Central Ohio R. B., 4:00 A. M.; will stop at all stations when signaled; arriving at Bellaire at 10:35 A. M. Baltimore, 8:00 A. M.; Washington City, 8:00 A. M. Eight trains daily to Philadelphia and New York also connects at Bellaire for Pittsburgh, Harrisburg Philadelphia and New York. NIGHT EXPRESS, VIA STEUBENVILLE— Leaves Columbus 4:00 A. M.; Steubenville, 22:10 P. M.; carves at Pittsburgh 2:50 P. M.; carves at Pittsburgh 4:25 P. M.; carves Pittsburgh 4:25 P. M.; Kew York, via Philadelphia, 17:00 A. M.; New York, via Philadelphia, 17:00 M.; Baltimore, 7:00 A. M.; Washington City, 3:50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS, VIA STEUBEN-VILLE—Leaves Columbus 10:20 A. M.; arrives at Steubenville 5 P. M.; Pittsburgh, 8:95 P. M.; Harris-burg, 5:55 A. M.; Philadelphia, 10:90 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 1:45 P. M.; via Philadelphia, 2:46 P. M.; Beltimore, 11:50 A. M.; Washington City, 4:50 P. M.

450 P. M.

DAY EXPRESS, VIA CENTRAL OHIO R. R.—
Leaves Columbus 3:00 P. M.; will stop at all stations
and arrive at Hellaire 10:00 P. M.; Grafton, 2:55 A.

M.; Piedmont, 6:50, Cumberland, 5:35; Martinaburg,
11:45; Harper's Ferry, 1:03 P. M.; Baltimore, 6:00
Washington City, 9:85; Philadelphia, 10:30 P. M.

Eight trains to New York daily. Arrive at Pittaburg,
2:10 A. M.; Harrisburg, 12:45 P. M.; Philadelphia,
6:30; New York, 10:00 P. M.; Baltimore, 6:40 P. M.;
Washington City, 9:50 P. M.

NEW HAT, CAP & FUR

I. A. HUTCHINSON, General Pass. Ages

STORE.

WE WILL OFFER AT GREATLY Reduced prices, our stock of LADIES' MINK FURS. FITCH PURS,

RIVER MINK. CONV PURS. SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, Etc.

CHILDREN'S WHITE CONV. COLORED CONY. SIBERIAN SQUIRREL SETS.

LADIES Fur Trim'd Skating Caps. Fur Trim'd Hoods.

LADIES ilk, Beaver & Felt Hats. W At No. 284 W outh High Street, Southeast Corner of High and Friend Streets.

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New Spring Goods

HEADLEY, RICHARDS & CO.'S.

New Styles Prints.

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FANCY POPLINS

Spring Balmorals. New Bugle Trimmings.

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